PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
PRINTED BY D. N. WHITE.
PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1856.

To the Republicans of the United States.

In accordance with what appears to be the general desire of the Republican party, and at the suggestion of a large section of the Republican Committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, herein by invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in Informal Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 22d of February, 1856, for the purpose of organizing the National Opposition, and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican party, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, to be supported at the election in November, 1856.

F. P. STONE, of Ohio.
J. Z. GOODRICH, of Mass.
DAVID WILMOT, of Pa.
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of Vt.
WILLIAM A. WHITE, of Wis.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECTIONALISM.—The President's indecorous and uncalled for attack upon the people of the North for establishing emigrant aid societies, to secure the settlement of Kansas by free State men, has excited almost universal indignation. The turpitude of his conduct, and his intense sectionalism, can be best understood by considering what the South is doing, for which he had no word of rebuke. It was within his knowledge, while he penned his rebuke to the North, that a bill to aid destitute emigrants to Kansas was pending in the Alabama Legislature. It has passed its second reading and its provisions are these: That where a company of 100 emigrants is formed under a leader, and that fact is made known to the Governor, he shall draw upon the treasury for an amount not exceeding $25 for each man, to assist in the emigration, which amount shall be returned into the coffers of the State by a separate tax to be levied upon the slave property of the State.

The bill will no doubt pass. The Governor of Mississippi also brings the subject before the Legislature of that State, and although he doubts the constitutionality of the State directly interfering in her sovereign capacity, yet he is ready to co-operate with the Legislature in any constitutional measure which their wisdom may suggest, to secure a strong southern emigration to Kansas. The people of the South, he says, have it in their power to secure Kansas to slavery, and it will be their fault if they do not succeed.

Here is a direct official interference by southern States to force slavery into Kansas, while in the North the people have only acted in their private capacity to preserve it for the settlement and homes of freemen, and the promotion of the growth and prosperity of free labor.—And yet the President can rebuke the latter in his Message, while the former meet with not a whisper of condemnation. Was ever more shameful unfairness exhibited by a person filling so high a position in the Federal Government? Talk about sectionalism! The "Black Republicans," as the true patriots of the country are termed by Northern Democratic Doughfaces, are broadly national and conservative, compared with such a sectional fanatic as Genl. Pierce, who disgraces the President's chair and the land of his nativity.

The protracted cold season is closing the eastern harbors and laying an embargo upon trade as effectual as that which is so general upon all the western rivers. A New York paper of Monday says:

"Our harbor and the North and East rivers are filled with huge masses of floating ice. Navigation for sailing vessels is suspended; the Sound steamers are laid up, and it is only the powerful steam tugs and strongly built ferry boats that keep the open communication with the ocean and the shores of Long Island and New Jersey. And even these are frequently, at certain stages of the tide, subjected to long delays in making their trips to and fro. The condition of the rivers, combined with the wretched state of our streets, has a very depressing effect upon business. The Atlantic docks, at Brooklyn, our principal breadstuffs depot, are so frozen in as to make delivery of merchandize from them in a measure impossible; and as large quantities of grain and flour are held there on storage, sales for speedy shipment are impracticable. Vessels arriving with cargoes from southern ports find it very difficult and expensive to discharge them. The receipts by railroads, though light, must be carted to vessels, if moved at all, at a heavy expense, as the streets from the debris of the late snow storm, are rendered almost impassible, and as high as two cents per bushel has been paid for carting grain from the Erie and Hudson River Railroad depots across the town from the North to the East river."

Of the Baltimore harbor the *American* says:

"For several days the harbor has been entirely obstructed, the ice extending far below the mouth of the Patapsco, with very little promise at present of a thaw. We understand the bay is frozen across to Seven Point, in Kent county, the ice being sufficiently thick to bear a horse and sleigh, and persons pass over every day. It is now many years since there was such a protracted season of freezing weather, and each succeeding day but adds to the solidity of the ice. In the harbor though for a week or ten days a track was kept open, it is now impossible for vessels to get in or out, and some time must elapse before there can be any arrivals or clearances from the port. The tug-boats were kept plying up and down the track constantly, but when the ice made beyond the mouth of the river it was found impossible longer for men to venture on the boats at night. On the river where the wind has free scope the cold has been excessive, and though there is more or less thawing in the city no perceptible effect has been made upon the snow covering the ice in the river."

At Philadelphia the Delaware and Schuylkill are both frozen over, the ice being used as a thoroughfare. The Susquehanna is also frozen over. Despatches in the Baltimore Sun say:

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Jan. 27.—The Susquehanna river has been quite lively the past week with sleighs, parties constantly crossing and passing up and down, between here and other points above.

PORT DEPOSIT, Jan. 27.—The ice in the Susquehanna is sixteen inches thick, half Keller and Harlin crossed one hundred and sixty-five head of cattle, over it to-day. This never was done before. A great number of spectators witnessed this extraordinary occurrence.

It is a little remarkable that, notwithstanding the thermometer has twice been down to 10° below zero, the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, immediately opposite this city, have not yet been frozen over. The Ferry at the Point is running steadily, and the Allegheny below the Old Bridge is nearly as clear of ice as it ever was. Above and below the city, the ice extends in a solid bed from shore to shore.

THE DANGERS OF KANSAS.—"INSPECTOR," writing to the *Courier & Enquirer* from Washington city, says:

"To me it appears evident that the people of the Northern States are not aware of the real condition of things in Kansas. I believe that without large supplies of men, money, ammunition, and fire-arms, a massacre will take place there in the spring. This Message will greatly aggravate the aggressive and violent spirit of the Missouri borderers. If we neglect until the spring opens the great duty of reinforcing our people, the opportunity for defence will have been lost. I think I know something of the character of the man with whom they will have to deal. Two years ago I showed that they would do precisely what they have done, and I now state my conviction that a civil war is about to be commenced in Kansas, of which the object, on the part of the aggressors, will be the utter extermination of the free State settlers in the Territory, or their expulsion from its soil. Atchison and Stringfellow openly declare themselves prepared for the greatest excesses, and every circumstance of this deplorable controversy furnishes a proof that they will have the means of executing their plans, unless timely provision be made for meeting and defeating their attacks."

It is high time that some beginning was made in the North towards extending material aid—men and money—to the imperiled settlers in Kansas. With the opening of spring her brave defenders ought to be reinforced with hosts of new recruits, well armed and equipped and backed by the substantial support of the north. Who will begin the good work? There ought to be a Kansas Aid Society in this city organized at once; there is no time to be lost.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The *Fast line*, which leaves Pittsburgh for Philadelphia, 2, 25 P. M., and Philadelphia for Pittsburgh, at 12.—30 P. M., has been discontinued until further notice. The night train has also been taken off of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. These changes have been induced by the severity of the weather, and the difficulty of running so many trains with regularity.

The Pennsylvania Railroad advertises a special reduction of through freight, between Philadelphia and Cincinnati, which until further notice will be carried at the following rates, to wit:—First class, $1,25 per 100 pounds; Second do, $1,07; Third do, 95 cents; Fourth do, 80 cents.

Gov. Reeder In Reply to the President.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 25, 1856.

The Special Message of the President of the United States, communicated yesterday to Congress, assails not only myself personally, but also my constituents, whom inclination as well as duty, imperiously demands of me to justify and protect. Entirely satisfied as I am with the course adopted, up to this time, by the people of Kansas—convinced that it has been dictated by a desire to preserve the peace, the reputation and the glory of our country—knowing that it has, at every stage, been characterized by the most conservative moderation and laudable regard for the rights of others—having seen at every step the plainest manifestation of an anxious desire to avoid even the semblance of encroachment or aggression, I should be false to every manly impulse and every sense of duty, if I allowed the aspersions of the Message to pass unnoticed.

Unless the Message shall incite and stimulate new invasion of our Territory and fresh outrage upon our citizens, it will produce to us no regret as it has caused no surprise. After having seen our people trampled on, oppressed and robbed, on the one hand by the invaders of their soil, and on the other by the influence, the authority, and the officers of the present Administration; after having witnessed the cold-blooded murder of an unarmed and unoffending citizen by an officer of the Administration who is not only unmolested by the laws, and unrebuked by the President who appointed him, but who has, perhaps, strengthened his official tenure and enhanced his chances of promotion by the act; it is not at all surprising that we should, by the head of that Administration, be misrepresented and perverted. After having seen the Chief Magistrate, during five organized invasions of our Territory, unmoved by a single sympathy in favor of an unoffending people, insensible of all wrong, and laboring only to carry out faithfully for themselves the doctrine of self-government, and to build up and extend the greatness of our country,—after having seen our invaders coming upon us armed (without reproof if not with official permission,) from the adjoining States and territories, establishing a system of martial law over life and property regulated only by the uncontrolled will of vindictive and irresponsible men, a system under which life was taken and property destroyed; the highways obstructed; travelers seized, searched and detained; all the pursuits of life paralyzed and the destruction and extermination of whole settlements threatened and evidently intended—backed up by the sanction and authority of the Federal Officers, who pledged publicly the co-operation of the President, and all based upon the fact that a sheriff's posse, encouraged, perhaps aided, by his friends, had made his escape from an arrest on a Constable's peace warrant—after having thus seen four natural and legal protectors joining in the most atrocious measures of oppression and wrong, it is no matter of surprise to see misrepresentations of our position and our objects emanating from the same source.

This is not the mode nor the time in which to discuss the themes of this message. Expecting, as I have a right to expect from the clearness of the exclusive title I am prepared to show, that I shall enjoy a seat and a voice on the floor of the House, I am willingly patiently "to bide my time." At the proper time and place, however, I pledge myself to meet and expose the mis-statement of facts and the errors of law and logic which it contains. I will show that there is nothing but cold cruelty and insult in the request of an appropriation to pay an army or a posse to prevent the *people of Kansas* from the commission of outrage and treason. I will show that the movement for a State Government is the legitimate and to the facts of its origin and progress, and that all we have done in this direction has been under the sanction of the precepts and examples of all the great men of the country for the last fifty years—of the legislation of Congress and the action of the Executive in repeated and well considered cases, and of a deliberate opinion of a high and distinguished Attorney-General of the United States, and which, as it is a part of the archives of the Executive Department, it is to be regretted the President did not consult before the delivery of the Message. If it is illegality and incipient treason for a new State to be formed without an enabling act of Congress, I will show that fourteen Senators of the United States hold their seats, and seven States stand in this Union by virtue of illegal and treasonable proceedings—that Congress has sanctioned revolution, illegality and treason, again and again; and that the rank and noxious weed has even flourished in the White House and the Executive Department; and, having vindicated my people, I will also, with the utmost confidence of success, proceed to the minor and secondary task of vindicating myself in such a manner, I trust, as to show the attack to have been ill-advised and unfortunate.

As to the discussion in the Message of the points involved in the contested seat, I shall meet them when the case is heard, and as the House is the sole constitutional judge of the qualifications of its own members, I trust that the minds of members may be kept open and unprejudiced until they shall hear the law and the facts of the case, and that whether the discussion by the Executive of some of the points involved, has been made because they were accidental to another subject, or sinister and intended to prejudge my claim, I hope in either case that both sides may be heard before a decision.

This hasty note has swelled to an unpremeditated length. Its object is only to solicit from the House and the public, a suspension of judgment, as to the position and action of the people—as to my right to a seat, and as to the charges against me in the Message, until I can be heard. Very respectfully, yours,

A. H. REEDER.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of Tuesday.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

GREAT STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.

About ten o'clock on Sunday, a party of eight slaves, two men, two women, and four children, belonging to Archibald Gaines and John Marshall of Richwood Station, Boone county, Kentucky, about fifteen miles from Covington, escaped from their owners. Three of the party are father, mother and son, whose names are Simon, Mary and Robert, the others Margaret, wife of Robert, and her four children. The three first are the property of Marshall, and the others of Gaines.

They took a sleigh and two horses belonging to Mr. Marshall, and drove to the river bank, opposite the foot of Western Row, where they left them standing in the road, and crossed over to this city on the ice. They were missed a few hours after their flight, and Mr. Gaines, springing on a horse, followed in pursuit. On reaching the river shore he learned that a resident had found the horses standing in the road as above stated, nearly dead from the hard drive that they had experienced and half frozen with the cold. He then crossed over to this city, and after a few hours diligent inquiry, he learned that his slaves were in a house about a quarter of a mile below the Mill Creek Bridge, on the River Road, occupied by a Negro named Kite, a son of Joe Kite of infamous notoriety. He proceeded to the office of U. S. Commissioner, Jno. L. Pendery, and, procuring the necessary warrants, with U. S. Deputy Marshal Ellis, and a large body of assistants, went at once to the place where his fugitives were concealed. It is as well here to state that Kite had been formerly owned in the neighborhood of Richwood Station, and was purchased from bondage by his father. On reaching the house, Major Murphy, a neighbor of Gaines, and who was acquainted with Kite, called on him to open the door and said that recalcitrance would be useless. This Kite agreed he would do, but delayed so long that the officers attempted to force it open, when a window was suddenly thrown up, and one of the negroes, Robert, presented a pistol and fired. The ball wounded Mr. Patterson, a resident of the Fourth Ward, who had been deputized to assist in the arrest. He was standing in front of the window, and observing the intention of the negro, threw up his hand at the precise moment the pistol was fired. The bullet cut off one of his fingers, and then struck him in the mouth inflicting severe flesh wound. A second party of officers came up, and the doors were forced open, and after a short but desperate resistance, the slaves were secured, but not until Robert had fired three times, but without effect. After the conflict was over a bloody and melancholy spectacle presented itself. One of the slave children was discovered lying on the floor with its head nearly severed from its body, two others, boys, aged about four and five years were bleeding from wounds in the neck and head, and an infant in the arms of Margaret had its head much swollen and was bleeding quite freely at the nose. The officers state that Simon and Mary, the eldest of the party, made no resistance, but that Robert and Margaret fought with the ferocity of tigers, and that during the affray she struck her infant on the head with a fire shovel, in the opinion of many with the intention of taking its life.

During a conversation with Margaret, she stated to us that she was eating breakfast in company with the other fugitives, when she heard some one cry out, "They are coming, they are coming." They sprang up in alarm, but before they had time to fly, their captors burst in upon them. She fought with all the strength with which she was capable, and cannot tell how her child was killed and the others wounded, but only knows that the death and the wounding occurred during the affray. This is her story, but it is evident that the bloody tragedy was perpetrated while the officers were coming admittance, and she is said to have acknowledged the fact of killing her child, and wounding the others during the excitement incident to the arrest.

The captives, as soon as arrested, were placed in express wagons, and driven rapidly to the office of the United States Marshal, on Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, followed by a large crowd of excited people. On reaching the Marshal's office, the wounds of the children were examined, when it was found that one of the children had received a blow upon the neck, about three inches in length, but nearly penetrating the skin—the other a scalp wound, about the same length. They are but little hurt, and yesterday afternoon were playing about the Marshal's office, apparently unconcerned. On questioning the little fellows, they said that some one in the house threw them down and tried to kill them, but they didn't not know, or would not reveal who it was. The slaves, on reaching the Marshal's office, seated themselves around the stove with dejected countenances, and preserved a moody silence, answering all questions propounded to them in monosyllables, or refusing to answer them at all. Simon is apparently about fifty-five years of age, and Mary about fifty. The son of Mr. Marshall, who is here in order, if possible, to recover the property of his father, says that they have always been faithful servants, and have frequently been on this side of the river. He relates that they never expressed any dissatisfaction in regard to their remaining in bondage.

After remaining about two hours at the Marshal's office, Commissioner Pendery announced that the slaves would be removed to the custody of the United States Marshal until 9 o'clock this morning, when the case would come up for examination.

The slaves were then taken down stairs to the street door, when a wild and excited scene presented itself—the sidewalks and the middle of the street were thronged with people, and a couple of coaches were at the door in order to convey the captives to the Station house. The slaves were guarded by a strong posse of officers, and as they made their appearance on the street it was evident that there was a strong sympathy in their favor. When they were led to the carriage doors, there were loud cries of "drive on," "don't take them." The coachmen, either from alarm, or from a sympathetic feeling, put the whip to their horses and drove rapidly off, leaving the officers with their fugitives on the sidewalk. They started on foot with their charge, to the Hammond street Station-house, which they reached in safety, and secured their prisoners for the night, although followed by a very large crowd of whites and blacks.

The slaves claim that they have all been on this side of the river frequently by the consent of their masters.

About 3 o'clock, application was made to Judge Burgoyne for a writ of Habeas Corpus, to bring the slaves before him. This was put in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Buckingham to serve, who, accompanied by several assistants, proceeded to Hammond Street Station House, where the slaves were lodged. Some time was spent in waiting for the arrival of Mr. Bennett, Deputy U. S. Marshal. When he arrived he was unwilling to give them up, and a long time was spent parleying between the Marshal and the Sheriff's officers. The Sheriff being determined that the writ should be executed, Mr. Bennett went out to take counsel with his friends. Finally, through the advice of Mayor Faran, Mr. Bennett agreed to lodge the slaves in the jail, ready to be taken out at the order of Judge Burgoyne. Judge Burgoyne, having to be absent from the city to-day, will not hear the case until Wednesday next.

At the Station House, Lieutenant Hazen showed his disposition to favor the slaveholder, by driving out of the room the gentleman who had sworn out the affidavit before Judge Burgoyne, and who had accompanied the Sheriff to point out the persons named in the writ, although he let Mr. Gaines, the slave claimant, come in at pleasure. Mr. Gitchell, counsel for the slaves, remonstrated with him in regard to his course, and upon threats being made to report the case to Mayor Faran, he knocked under and allowed the gentleman to remain.

DESPERATE ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—Six slaves belonging to Mr. Levi Dougherty, who lives on Fourth street, between Madison and Russell, Covington, Ky, together with two held by Mr. Gage, residing in the same neighborhood, made their escape from bondage on Sunday night. They crossed the river about eleven o'clock, and are this are far on their way towards Canada. Their aggregate value to their owners was about eight thousand dollars.

The Gazette says:

Deputy Sheriff Buckingham having put the fugitives in a 'bus, got in himself, and directed to be driven to the jail, but Mr. Bennett jumped on the box and ordered the driver to drive to the U. S. Court Rooms. Here another fuss ensued, and Bennett, by the assistance of special Marshals, run the fugitives up into his office. But Buckingham sent for Sheriff Brashears and a large force, and by these they were re-taken and finally lodged in the County Jail about 8 o'clock last evening.

They are now in the custody of the Sheriff, and it is said will not be forthcoming to attend Commissioner Pendery's Court this morning.

It is said that it can be proven that these slaves have frequently been in Ohio in company with their masters, and on the trial of the Habeas Corpus, whether such bringing them into a free State has not rendered them free.

The anti-Nebraska resolution of Mr. Dunn, which was voted down in the House, seems to have been intended by him as a trap. He designed, by getting it passed, to show that there was an available anti-Nebraska majority in the House, and to demonstrate from that that Mr. Banks should be withdrawn, inasmuch as he has been unable to rally a majority to his favor. The correspondent of the *North American* says:

"It seems to be understood, that Mr. Dunn's purpose in offering this series of resolutions was, first, to indicate his own orthodoxy, which has been impeached, and next to demonstrate that there was a clear, practical anti-Nebraska majority, and therefore, some other candidate than Mr. Banks, whom he opposes, could be elected. If this was the motive, it failed to secure the intended purpose and has not helped to relieve the mover from his complications. Mr. Banks has frequently received 107 votes, being five more than were recorded on any one of the tests proposed by Mr. Dunn. In this respect, the speculation was not profitable."

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The slaves in Northern Kentucky have, it seems, been taking advantage of the firmness of the union, between the above of that State and those of Ohio, to make their escape in considerable numbers. Various rumors of the flight of parties composed of the peculiar property of the Kentuckians, were circulated in the city yesterday. Taking together the numbers that flee to Canada, and those who, being considered precarious, will be sent to the far South, it is probable that the negro population of Kentucky will suffer an exceedingly depletion. In another column is given the full particulars of the capture of a party of fugitives in the neighborhood of this city. The feature of this affair is an incident for which a parallel can hardly be found in all the tragedies recorded in history. Though the testimony is not absolute, it is the unanimous conviction of those who most intimately know the circumstances, that the mother of the four children who were captured made a desperate effort to take their lives, rather than that they should be returned to servitude, and that she actually did kill her little girl by cutting its throat, and inflict wounds upon the others. The awful despair which must have overcome the mother, who is a rather amiable and intelligent looking female, before she was capable of committing such a deed, may be dimly imagined, but those of us who have "free souls" cannot realize it. As the news of the tragedy spread over the city, it caused an universal shudder of horror; and not here alone, but throughout the civilized world the sickening sensation will be felt. And this is not an item merely for the newspaper of to-day, but one of those facts of dark and startling significance which are for all time.—*Cin. Cour.*

DIED.—On Tuesday evening, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. D. GRIBBEN, aged about 80 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, on Penn street, near O'Hara. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Tape Worm cured by Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

A certain lady in this city testifies that after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms, as the best remedy she knows of. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on the last, and principal place, or Dr. A. Thesill, Druggist, cor. Hanover and Monroe sts.

Sole agents for Butler and Monroe sts.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

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STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

From the first day of August, to the thirty first day of December, 1855.

Amount received for Marine premiums	$68,243 81
" " for Inland "	39,808 82
Total premiums for Five months	$108,052 63
CAPITAL	300,000 00
	$408,151 13
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:	
Bonds of Allegheny county, Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh	$78,721 66
Railroad Bonds (Guaranteed)	33,400 00
Loans on First Mortgages of Real Estate	97,000 00
Do on Stocks, Collateral	29,524 00
Cash in Bank and on hand	11,693 22
Capital subscribed (payment not yet due)	51,000 00
Premium Notes, not matured	60,537 31
Due from Agents (secured by Bonds)	18,000 00
Expenses and Commissions	11,602 53
	$408,151 13
Total amount of losses incurred, but not yet adjusted	1,066 66
Do Reserve	3,000 00

This Company insures dwelling houses, merchandise, household furniture, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. Marine Insurances to all parts of the world. Inland Insurances on goods by River, Canals, Lakes and Land Carriage, to any part of the Union.

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CAPITAL $500,000 Subscribed, $127,000 Paid in.

CASH ASSETS, Nov. 5th, 1855.

Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	$101,920 94
Philadelphia City and other Loans	83,110 00
Stock in Banks, Railroads and Insurance Companies	23,660 10
Bills Receivable	105,640 97
Cash on hand	26,820 09
Balance due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies recently issued—and other debts due the Company	93,889 96
Scrip of the Company	100,000 00
Subscription Notes	
Total amount of Assets	$617,348 06

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All kinds of Whips promptly furnished to order.
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Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

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Have opened their Large Stock of
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To which they invite the attention of the Ladies,
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Highly esteemed by the Medical Faculty throughout the United States for its purity, sweetness and uniformly immediate and superior efficacy.
A majority of the resident physicians of Philadelphia give this oil the sanction of their high approval, and are a test of their confidence recommend it to help patients, and prescribe it in their practice.
As a remedy for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Rheumatism, General Debility, and all Scrofulous Affections, it stands unrivalled, effecting a cure or alleviating suffering when other medicines have failed.
Sold in bottles by JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
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And by the Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

The War on Worms, now raging by Dr. I. Scott is throwing Sebastopol and its tragedies quite out of sight. Read the following Certificate from Mr. SAMUEL HOWELL, (son of Eld. Levin Howell,) who is well and favorably known in this community:
This is to Certify that a few days since I procured of Dr. I. Scott a vial of McLane's Improved Vermifuge. I gave a portion of it to two of my children that were sick, and in a few hours they discharged a large quantity of worms and were at once restored to health. I have used it in my family Dr. McLane's old Vermifuge and several others, but I can unhesitatingly say that the Improved Vermifuge of Dr. I. Scott & Co. is vastly superior, and did my family more good than any other Vermifuge I ever used.
SAMUEL HOWELL.
Monongalia Co., Va. Oct. 16th, 1855.
Dr M Lane's Improved Liver Pills and improved Vermifuge, also Dr. I. Scott's Celebrated White Circassian Liniment, prepared solely under the supervision of Dr. I. Scott, a Regular Medical Graduate and Physician of extensive practice.
None only as prepared by Dr. I. Scott & Co., are genuine. Bank Place, Morgantown, Va. Dr. McLane's Improved Liver Pills and Improved Vermifuge accompanied by certificate of C. McLane.
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He immediately got well, and has enjoyed good health since. It has had a good effect with my other children. You may use this certificate for the benefit of the public.
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Sold wholesale and retail by all the principal druggists and country merchants throughout the United States.
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The Fast Train leaves at 2.30, A. M., through to Cincinnati in 18 hours and 40 minutes. Fare $1.00.
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These trains all make close connections at Crestline, so that pass